

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

DUANE L KEEVY,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent.

CASE NO. C19-5343RBL

ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Petitioner Keevy's Motion for Reconsideration [Dkt. # 15] of the Court's Order [Dkt. # 13] adopting the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation [Dkt. # 11]. The Court dismissed Keevy's § 2254 without prejudice for failure to exhaust.

Keevy's Motion for Reconsideration is a 29-page handwritten legal brief with virtually no connection to the facts of procedural history of this case. It does not address the Report and Recommendation. Except for the handwritten caption and the signature, it is identical to a similar motion filed in *Torrence v Uttecht*, Cause No. 19-5428RBL [Dkt. # 19 in that case].

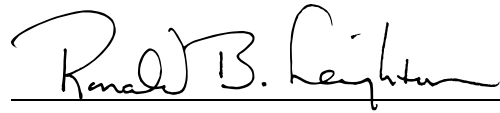
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2 Under Local Rule 7(h)(1), motions for reconsideration are disfavored, and will ordinarily
3 be denied unless there is a showing of (a) manifest error in the ruling, or (b) facts or legal
4 authority which could not have been brought to the attention of the court earlier, through
5 reasonable diligence. The term “manifest error” is “an error that is plain and indisputable, and
6 that amounts to a complete disregard of the controlling law or the credible evidence in the
7 record.” Black’s Law Dictionary 622 (9th ed. 2009).

8 Reconsideration is an “extraordinary remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of
9 finality and conservation of judicial resources.” *Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d
10 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000). “[A] motion for reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly
11 unusual circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence,
12 committed clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law.” *Marlyn*
13 *Natraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009). Neither
14 the Local Civil Rules nor the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, which allow for a motion for
15 reconsideration, is intended to provide litigants with a second bite at the apple. A motion for
16 reconsideration should not be used to ask a court to rethink what the court had already thought
17 through — rightly or wrongly. *Defenders of Wildlife v. Browner*, 909 F.Supp. 1342, 1351 (D.
18 Ariz. 1995). Mere disagreement with a previous order is an insufficient basis for reconsideration,
19 and reconsideration may not be based on evidence and legal arguments that could have been
20 presented at the time of the challenged decision. *Haw. Stevedores, Inc. v. HT & T Co.*, 363 F.
21 Supp. 2d 1253, 1269 (D. Haw. 2005). “Whether or not to grant reconsideration is committed to
22 the sound discretion of the court.” *Navajo Nation v. Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakima*
23 *Indian Nation*, 331 F.3d 1041, 1046 (9th Cir. 2003).

1 The cut-and-paste form Motion for Reconsideration does not meet this standard, and it is
2 DENIED.

3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4 Dated this 4th day of September, 2019.

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7 Ronald B. Leighton
8 United States District Judge
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